

Abstract

Prevalence of Sexual Dysfunction and Related Risk Factors for Sexual Dysfunction among Postmenopausal Malaysian Women Attending Gynaecological Clinic in Obstetrics & Gynaecology Department of Sabah Women and Children Hospital, Kota Kinabalu

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Objective:

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of Female Sexual Dysfunction (FSD) and to evaluate the related risk factors in relation to sexual domain that impaired the sexual function among post menopausal women.

Methods:

A validated English and Malay Version of the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) was used to assess female sexual function among 325 post menopausal women attended the gynaecological clinic SWACH.

Results:

The median age of menopause in this study population was 50 (48, 52) years and majority of these patients was on hormonal therapy (106 = 58.2%). The prevalence for sexual dysfunction was 85.2%. Sexual dysfunction in a form of desire problem was 62.4%, an arousal problem was 67.0%, a lubrication problem was 42.3%, an orgasm problem was 20.3%, satisfaction problem was in 89.0% and pain problem was 1.6%. Characteristics of the menopausal women that were statistically significant in those with sexual dysfunction were age ($X^2=6.962$, $P=0.032$), educational ($X^2=17.184$, $P=0.000$), race ($X^2=14.576$, $P=0.001$) and type of menopause ($X^2=4.746$, $P=0.029$) in which naturally menopause women had 2.5 times more likely to have sexual dysfunction at OR=2.542 (95% CI: 1.077-5.998) and this is statistically significant.

Conclusion:

The prevalence of sexual dysfunction among post menopausal women in tertiary centre was high with the most affected problems were satisfaction, desire and arousal. The associated factors related to impair sexual function among post menopausal women were age, education, race and type of menopause. The use of HRT even though was not statistically significant with sexual dysfunction, but it showed statistically significant less likely hood of having dysfunction in desire, arousal and satisfaction.